a powerful stimulant, a lymphagogue, and increases the phagocytic action.

Subconjunctival injections of Wright’s saline solution, used from time to time during the treatment, are most useful.

**Conclusion**

After careful and controlled observations, we have come to the conclusion that tuberculin ought to be more frequently used in practice. Many eyes will be saved which formerly would have been lost, or the value of which would have been largely reduced.

Carefully tested and manipulated, risks of accidents with tuberculin are negligible; the results will be most gratifying, first in confirming a doubtful diagnosis, and, later, in ameliorating or altogether curing these serious and rebellious diseases.

I feel most grateful to Drs. C. G. Russ Wood and F. A. Anderson, who allowed me to collect their own cases, and to add those to the ones I treated myself during my stay at the Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital at Shrewsbury as temporary assistant surgeon.

**ANNOTATIONS**

**A National Ophthalmological Advisory Committee**

Readers will recall the fact that upon more than one occasion we have urged the necessity of forming a National Ophthalmological Advisory Committee, to which all problems having an ophthalmological bearing arising in any Government Department, both during and after the war, should be referred. On the last occasion (January, 1918, p. 48) on which we referred to the subject, it was suggested that the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom and the Section of Ophthalmology of the Royal Society of Medicine should combine forces, hold a meeting during the congress of the former Society in May, and “appoint a committee of ten or twelve members to act as a consultative body, and to watch over the public interests of ophthalmology and of ophthalmic surgeons.” The suggestion has been taken up, and the letter printed below, signed by the past and present Presidents of the Society and the Section, calls a meeting for the purpose. It will be sent to the members of the Society and the Section, and we feel confident that the proposal which it embodies will be carried without a dissentient voice.

**DEAR SIR,**

From time to time, Government departments and other public bodies have had to deal with matters of ophthalmological interest
and importance, and, from the ophthalmologist's point of view, have usually done so in a very inadequate fashion.

For the establishment of the maximum degree of efficiency in the Army, Navy and Air Services, in the re-organisation of industry which is likely to take place after the War, and in connection with the proposed establishment of a Ministry of Health, numerous ophthalmological questions will arise.

It has been suggested that an authoritative and representative Council of British ophthalmologists should be formed to advise and assist Government departments and other public bodies as to suitable standards of vision for different occupations, as to measures for the preservation and welfare of the eyesight of the community, and in any other matters in which the knowledge and experience of ophthalmologists will be of special service.

To bring about the formation of such a Council it is proposed that a meeting shall be held at the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W., on Thursday, May 2nd, at 6 p.m., immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society. All British ophthalmologists are invited to attend.

The first resolution to be proposed at this meeting will be:

"That a representative Council of British ophthalmologists be formed to supervise matters of ophthalmological interest arising in connection with public affairs."

If this resolution is carried, the constitution of the Council will then be considered. It is suggested that it should consist of three classes of members: (a) Permanent; (b) Annually selected; (c) Co-opted.

(a) The permanent members to be the present and past Presidents of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom and of the Section of Ophthalmology of the Royal Society of Medicine.

(b) The annually selected members to be nominated in equal numbers by the Councils of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom and the Section of Ophthalmology.

(c) The Council so formed to be granted power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Anderson Critchett, John Tweedy, Priestley Smith, George A. Berry,

J. B. Lawford, F. Richardson Cross, Wm. Lang, E. Treacher Collins.

School Lighting

There seems to be some hope of the important subject of education receiving some measure of attention on a more scientific